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public hospital, under rule 46 of plague regulation No. 9, without his consent, provided that suitable arrangements are made for the treatment of the case at home. If there is any ward, caste, or family hospital for admission to which he is eligible, and to which he is willing to go, he may be moved thither. If there is no such hospital available, an endeavor should be made to explain to the patient or his friends the advantages which he would obtain in a public hospital in respect of treatment, attendance, and surroundings. But if, notwithstanding this, he still prefers to be treated at his own home, arrangements shall be made to adapt the latter for the purposes of a private isolation hospital. The other inmates, except such as are in attendance on the patient, should be induced to remove elsewhere. Medicines and medical attendance should be provided free of cost, and on the recovery of the patient (or after his death, if the case should terminate fatally) the premises should be either thoroughly disinfected, or, if necessary, demolished, compensation being paid to the owner. All clothing or bedding which is likely to have become contaminated should also be at once disinfected in the Equifex disinfectant or destroyed on payment of compensation. If any structural or internal alterations in the house or hut appear necessary in order to render it suitable for its purpose, these shall be carried out by the chairman and the health officer at the public expense.

7. By these measures the lieutenant-governor hopes to secure the active cooperation of the public in the reporting of cases promptly as they occur. There is at present no serious ground for alarm. Such cases as have occurred are undoubtedly sporadic. The season of greatest danger is nearly passed. Much has been done during the past two years to improve the conservancy of the town and to introduce a higher standard of cleanliness. The municipal establishments have been strengthened, and a strong staff of competent medical and sanitary officers is at hand. The course which the disease has so far taken in Calcutta is such as to warrant the hope that the town may yet escape a serious outbreak; and the lieutenant-governor is confident that all classes of the community will unite with the authorities in their efforts to ward it off.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 213.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20, 1899.

Plague in Djiddah.—In my last report I stated that 12 bubonic plague deaths have occurred in Djiddah. Up to the 16th instant 7 more deaths have been registered in said town; total, 19 deaths. It has been decided to submit to ten days' quarantine not only the arrivals coming from the city of Djiddah, but also those coming from any point of the seashore from Mamuret-ul-hamidieh (Lith) to Yambo.

Outbreak of bubonic plague at the lazaretto of Camaran.—The sanitary inspector of Camaran, Dr. Crondropulo, wired on the 16th instant:

Steamer *Mirzapore* arrived the 12th instant from Chittagong carrying 759 pilgrims. During the voyage 6 deaths occurred, of which 2 were from bronchitis. Many other cases of bronchitis with fever, prostration, and diarrhea recovered. A patient has landed with high fever and prostration. All separated at once. In spite of the absence of pathognomonic symptom, microscopic examination, phlegm, gave positive result. All steps taken. Disinfection lasted three days. Immense number of rats in the island renders the sojourn of pilgrims dangerous. I am waiting your orders.—CRONDROPULO.

Health of the city of Mecca.—According to official news, public health in the city of Mecca is perfect. The sanitary physician does not give any news about the bubonic plague case mentioned in my previous report.

Sanitary news from Egypt and the island of St. Maurice.—It has been wired from Alexandria that the steamship *Himalaya* has passed through the Suez canal under quarantine, and at Port Said a bubonic plague case was discovered. Said steamship was bound to Marseilles and London.

It was communicated at the last sitting of the International Sanitary

Commission that at St. Maurice 2 bubonic plague cases have occurred, 1 of which occurred on February 12 and got well, and the second case broke out on the 20th of said month.

Sanitary news from the Turkish provinces.—About the sanitary condition of the Turkish provinces I am able to give the following information, which I read in the sanitary reports:

In Djiddah, besides the bubonic plague epidemic, the prevailing disease is malaria, as well as gastro-intestinal affections. The principal cause of the latter is the bad quality of the water supplied to the inhabitants. According to the bacteriologist, who lives now in Djiddah, said water contains more than 60,000 microbes per c. c., the greatest number of which are those of putrefaction. Besides said microbes there are those which grow on gelatin plates which it is not possible to number because they liquify the gelatin. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to consider the total number of the bacilli existing in a c. c. as 100,000.

Every Tuesday at the sanitary office of Djiddah there is a service of public vaccination.

The sanitary condition of Yambo is awful. It would be impossible to give a description of the filthiness of said city. The cisterns are level with the ground, and as a consequence the water is as dirty as it can be. A load of good water brought from the villages of Moussehlah and Uvois costs 7 piastres (about 13 pence). There is no vaccine there, and as a consequence no vaccination service, therefore, smallpox is raging.

During the year 1898, 3,077 deaths were registered in Smyrna. Of these 399 were from phthisis, 245 from pneumonia, 161 from measles, 137 from gastrointestinal affections in children, 128 from heart disease, 107 from chronic enteric affections, 107 from bronchitis, 117 from old age, 105 from bronchopneumonia, 31 from smallpox, 22 from pernicious fever, 85 from typhoid fever, 23 from diphtheria, 89 from influenza, 42 from dysentery, etc.

From Dedeagatch the sanitary physician states that scarlet fever is raging there. It was imported from Dervent, a village 10 kilometers distant. Besides that there are many cases of typhoid fever, and the population suffers from malaria.

From Previsa the sanitary physician reports that the prevailing disease is that of the digestive apparatus. Said disease is a consequence of the bad water supplied to the inhabitants. I have already reported about the spring of Vrissula which before the Greco-Turkish war gave a very good water and after said war the water became very bad. It must be added that in the city of Previsa there are no sewers.

From the island of Mytelene it is reported that whooping cough is prevailing as well as typhoid fever.

From the island of Rhodes the epidemic of influenza is rather mild. It has existed since last November.

In Constantinople influenza is always raging and it is very widespread. It is not as mild as it was a few weeks ago. A few days since there are many patients who complain of strong pains in the stomach. They have nausea and vomiting, with high fever, reaching 40 degrees centigrade. Said symptoms last several days and leave the patient in a great weakness. I have seen said disease, namely, in children.

The number of deaths registered during the fortnight ended March 13, is 694, of which 5 are from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 12 from typhoid fever, 18 from smallpox, and 105 from inflammatory affection of the respiratory apparatus. During the week ended January 30, 47

deaths were registered from inflammation of the respiratory system. In that ended February 6, there were 36 deaths from the same cause. Fifty-three was the number of deaths during the week ended February 13. Twenty-eight for the week ended the 20th of the same month. For that ended February 27, there were 51 deaths. Thirty-seven for the week ended the 6th instant, and 68 during the last week ended the 13th instant.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*Newcastle*.—Quarter ended June 30, 1898. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths not given. One death from diphtheria and 4 from enteric fever.

Quarter ended September 30, 1898. Two deaths from enteric fever and 4 from measles.

Quarter ended December 31, 1898. One death from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 1 from whooping cough.

Sydney.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 10; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 50, and 59 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Queensland—*Brisbane*.—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 100,913. Total number of deaths, 1,154, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 21; measles, 45; scarlet fever, 81, and 44 from whooping cough. Dengue was reported prevalent in January, March, and April, with 3, 13, and 4 deaths, respectively. Influenza was reported as somewhat prevalent in June, but not in a severe form.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 25, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended March 23, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of January, 1899, from 717 municipalities having an aggregate population of 2,232,053, show a total of 2,154 deaths, including diphtheria, 48; enteric fever, 21; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 23; whooping cough, 9, and 184 from phthisis pulmonalis.